

# RAISE WHITE WINGS' PAY, M' STAY URGES

If Depletion in Ranks Continues City Will Face Serious Plight.

NO STRIKE, IS BELIEF Men Irritated Because Plea for Higher Wages Has Been Ignored.

The threat of the street cleaners to resign in droves, in addition to joining the American Federation of Labor, if their pay is not raised before August 1, caused Arnold B. McStay, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, to say yesterday he hoped the Board of Estimate would find some way to appease his men. He said, however, he could not believe they would strike. The department is already short 3,000 men of the number required to keep the city tidy, and if the depletion continued during the hot weather the result would be calamitous.

The 4,000 members of the Street Cleaning Employees Protective Association are irritated because the Board of Estimate adjourned on Friday without having acted on their request for a 20 per cent. increase for men now getting less than \$1,000 a year, and a 10 per cent. increase for those now getting more than \$1,000. The request was referred by the board to the finance committee on July 12, and the committee has not reported. The Board of Estimate adjourned on Friday without acting on the request for a 20 per cent. increase for men now getting less than \$1,000 a year, and a 10 per cent. increase for those now getting more than \$1,000.

Locals to Join A. F. of L. The "locals" of the association that have voted to join the American Federation of Labor are No. 1 (the Manhattan men) and No. 3 (the Brooklyn men). The leaders say the other locals will follow suit this week. The A. F. of L. has not yet invited them in, but the street cleaners say they would be welcome with a shout.

For many years the sweepers got \$720 annually. This has been gradually raised to \$920. The last advance was effective May 1, this year, when the first grade men getting \$912 and the second grade men getting \$888 were consolidated in one grade at \$920. The men complain that this increase did not begin to offset the cost of living.

The other members of the association who join in the new demands are the drivers, who receive \$1,050 a year; the hushers, \$1,012; the auto drivers, who get \$1,050 a year and want \$25 a week, which they say is the prevailing rate for chauffeurs, and the stablemen, who get \$920.

The petition to the Board of Estimate was signed by T. R. Fitzgerald, business agent of the association; J. Kusch, president of Branch 1, and James Farrell, secretary of Branch 3.

The reasons for asking this increase is that the cost of living has increased 100 per cent. and our wages have only increased about 8 cents a day for a sweeper and 25 cents a day for a regular driver. Our cost of living has increased \$1,367.20 and our salary is \$920, leaving a deficit of \$428.20. The sweepers must buy at least four uniforms at \$2.75 each, and the drivers must buy a uniform a week at 30 cents each, making the annual laundry expense \$30.

A sweeper must also buy two uniforms a year, a storm coat and hat, and a pair of rubber boots. The cost of a pair of working gloves, three pairs of working shoes and other articles, the cost of which has been jumping. He must pay 2 per cent. of his salary for a pension fund, which is 1 per cent. more than the police have to pay.

What Driver Faces. The driver of a sweeper has to pay 17 cents a pound for butter; the petition says. "He pays just as much as the president of the city of New York works out in the open air doing hard work eats just double the amount of food that is necessary for the man sitting at a desk and doing nothing."

"A driver does not receive any pay for overtime. He must work an hour, and sometimes one hour and a half, in the summer time and in the winter from one to four hours overtime without any compensation."

The section station keepers work four hours on a Sunday in winter and all day Sunday in summer. They receive no pay for it, while outside concerns pay time and one-half or double time for all overtime and Sunday work.

"If the sweepers work Sunday, they receive 30 cents an hour, against 35 cents an hour for weekday work. The stable men and hushers are treated even worse. Their allotment of horses is ten or eleven, now they are responsible for seventeen or eighteen."

"In the winter we do a hard day's work shoveling snow and who want to enter active service within two weeks may do so by applying to Capt. M. E. Rovin, in the office of the Mayor's Commission on National Guard, at 615, Hall of Records, New York City."

Men who have been classified as eligible in classes 2, 3, 4, 5 and those in class 1A limited or in special service are acceptable.

Mr. Fitzgerald says that a great many members of the department are heavily in debt and that inability to continue payments on Liberty bonds is common. Commissioners McStay and Farrell have believed the men were entitled to higher wages, and that if they could better their condition by joining a labor union they would do so.

Mr. Fitzgerald said that it was because of his efforts that the sweepers were advanced from \$2.75 to \$3.43 a day and the drivers from \$2 to \$3.50 a day on May 1.

# MARNE SPIRIT SEEN IN DRAFT FAREWELL

City Sends Away 2,298 of Week's 10,813.

New York sent away 2,298 men for the National Army yesterday. The men were the first of 10,813 who will leave the city during the week ending July 23.

Men, women and children who cheered the men along the first stage of their journey gave every evidence of being influenced by the fine work that American men are doing in pushing back the Germans from the Marne salient.

At the Carlton avenue yards of the Long Island Railroad in Brooklyn the largest number of recruits entered the train. There were 1,479 of them, each carrying an American flag. Ten bands played as the troop trains pulled out and 6,000 persons crowded on the embankment above the yards and cheered.

The effect of the victory news from abroad was to take from the scene all of the depression that had marked some of the former leave takings. The atmosphere was altogether different, and the friends and relatives were as merry as the recruits in pushing back the Germans from the Marne salient.

From the Liberty street ferry 819 men from fourteen Manhattan boards went to the Jersey Central station and thence to Camp Meade.

GIVES POLICE RACE, NOT EVEN TRYING In Fact, Speeder Is Saved From Worse Fate by Being Arrested.

For a few breathless seconds yesterday Motorcycle Policeman Altshausser, who up to then had never seen anything on wheels he couldn't overhaul, feared he had met his master. There were seconds during which Altshausser raced south in Fifth avenue from Twenty-second street to Twentieth street in the wake of a motorcycle that, traffic regulations, was making what he guessed to be about a mile a minute.

With no reprieve at all, he gave his mechanical mare the spur and at Nineteenth street came up with the other machine.

"Little down," he shouted. "Are you crazy?" (Eighteenth street.)

A pale and agonized face turned feebly toward Altshausser. "I can't," he said. "I can't give anything if I can't, could," chattered the speed demon.

"(Seventeenth street.)

"(Sixteenth street.)

Altshausser, riding his life, lent a hand (Sixteenth street) and after grabbing giddily at one lever and another (Fifteenth street) brought his neighbor to a standstill.

From this runaway motorcycle tumbled Merrie Schlegelman, 374 East Tenth street. The policeman had him rest a while, but Schlegelman had fully recovered his breath when he was arraigned later before Magistrate House in the Traffic Court.

"You can keep the darned thing," "No use for it," said the Magistrate.

Of 126 speeders arraigned before Magistrate House, seven were sent to jail. One of those fined was Howard Thurston, the gasdiner.

DUTCH PASSENGERS SEARCHED. Government Officers Seize Books and Papers on Frisia.

Most of the 240 passengers who landed yesterday at an Atlantic port from the Royal Holland Lloyd liner Frisia were Dutch merchants and planters bound for Java, Borneo and other Dutch possessions.

The Frisia was held up a day while the customs men and officers of the Naval Intelligence Bureau searched thoroughly the baggage of all passengers.

Three Roman Catholic missionaries bound for Tibet were voyagers. They are Fathers C. Geisler, P. Franken and M. Borel.

The principal of both funds is to go to Columbia upon the termination of the two life interests.

JURY SEES FAKE MONEY MILL. Carpenter on Trial on Charge of Fleecing Poles Out of \$9,020.

John Markewski, a carpenter living at 234 East Sixty-third street, was placed on trial yesterday before Judge Mulqueen and a jury in General Sessions on a charge of fleecing Poles out of \$9,020.

The machine was exhibited to the jury. It was an ordinary wooden box with two feet long and a foot deep containing batteries and other mysterious looking electric apparatus that flashed green lights and spluttered electric sparks when the switch was turned on.

Men having experience in any one of the trades mentioned above are wanted for service within two weeks may do so by applying to Capt. M. E. Rovin, in the office of the Mayor's Commission on National Guard, at 615, Hall of Records, New York City.

Men who have been classified as eligible in classes 2, 3, 4, 5 and those in class 1A limited or in special service are acceptable.

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# SEALED VERDICT IN DRAFT FRAUD CASE

Father Says Man He Knew as Lieut. Simpson Asked \$2,500 to Transfer Son.

Called Up "THE MAJOR" F. S. O'Neill, Boxing Expert, and Samuel Reichback Involved With Officer.

A sealed verdict was returned at 5:20 o'clock yesterday evening by the jury before which Frank S. O'Neill, former State Boxing Commissioner, was tried for conspiracy to defeat the draft. The verdict, which was reached after two hours of deliberation, will be opened by Judge Manton in the United States District Court at 10 o'clock this morning.

Although the Government had rested its case Friday, George M. Curtis, the Assistant District Attorney in charge of the prosecution, was permitted to call one more witness. He was Samuel Reichback, a draughtsman, who said that an army officer, who had been introduced to him by "Lieut. Simpson" by Samuel Reichback, O'Neill's alleged "runner," had told him it would cost \$2,500 to have his son transferred into a non-combatant branch of the National Army.

"I asked Simpson if he couldn't come down a little in the price," Morel testified. "He went to a telephone in the restaurant where he had met him, and when he came back he said 'The Major' insisted it must be all or nothing."

Reichback and Lieut. Oswald L. Simpson, of the Quartermaster Corps, were both indicted for conspiracy to defeat the draft. Reichback's alleged "runner," had told him it would cost \$2,500 to have his son transferred into a non-combatant branch of the National Army.

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# PACIFISM ALL BOILED OUT, WANTS AIR AT ANY PRICE

Young Man Who Forgot About Questionnaire Decides It Is Better to Take Chance in Army Than Smother to Death in Cell.

To begin at the beginning, Policeman Cannon landed Amendment Seppi within the sweltering confines of a cell in the West 100th street station just at the hour, last Saturday when the mercury in the thermometer was doing its best to convince New York that it knew pretty much everything it could be known of the art of aviation.

But the reason for the appearance in the cell block of Amendment Seppi had nothing to do with aviation, or other things military. At least, the charge against him was that he wanted to have nothing to do with things military, and was so set in his views that he fled from Philadelphia to New York without embracing the opportunity of telling his draft board whether he was going, and without likewise embracing the opportunity to file a questionnaire.

So, as the thermometer showed the increasing temperature, Saturday night Amendment Seppi decided to realize that if he went to the draft board he would find a breath of cool air. It certainly never found its way into the battle section of the police station where that worthy son of Italy boiled and steamed and seethed. Saturday night passed and Sunday came, and still the young man who forgot his questionnaire, lay along with the morning mercury.

Yesterday morning the door to Seppi's cell was opened and he was ushered out by a policeman. He was taken to a draft board headquarters in Hudson street. It was hot on the way down town, but the boiling process was not complete. He was taken to a draft board headquarters in Hudson street. It was hot on the way down town, but the boiling process was not complete.

Seppi half an hour after the doctor had gone, and he laid aside a newspaper which told him that not only were American troops fighting in Italy, but that Italian troops were aiding in the successful allied drive in the western theater. "If your boys are fighting for me," he said, "I can go fight too."

He was hauled out of the cell again, but was in such condition that Dr. Cannon, who had been called in to examine him from Knickerbocker Hospital. The doctor said Seppi was on the verge of being overcome by the heat and administered a restorative.

"I've changed my mind," volunteered Seppi half an hour after the doctor had gone, and he laid aside a newspaper which told him that not only were American troops fighting in Italy, but that Italian troops were aiding in the successful allied drive in the western theater.

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# HEAT CLOSE TO 100; 3 DIE, 11 STRICKEN

Official Mercury Goes to 94; Hottest July 22 on Record Since 1871.

HUMIDITY IS MERCIFUL Lieut. Culver Finds Warmth as Fierce 6,000 Feet in Sky as on the Ground.

There was no refuge from the tropical wave that continued yesterday, making the heat demons vibrate over the gratings of the town. Down on the sidewalks between the tallest and hottest walls the mercury aspired to the hundredth mark and got there when the sun was shining on the bulb. Away up at 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, which was also ardent, Lieut. Culver of the aerial mail service, who landed at Belmont Park after a fifty-eight minute flight from Philadelphia, found the heat just about as fierce as it was on the ground.

Up on the top of the Whitehall Building, 410 feet above the steaming sidewalk, Meteorologist James H. Scarr reported that he had nothing on the plain map at the bottom of the canyon, as his official thermometer registered 94 at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and was fluctuating between that figure and 92 for five super-sunny hours.

No July 22 in the official history of weather hereabouts has been so hot as yesterday since 1871. But it might have been worse. That is, the humidity philanthropically remained below the normal, between 80 and 85 per cent., while the mercury was doing its loftiest stunt.

Hope for Showers Is Small. Mr. Scarr said that an unusually large colony of calories had been sent adrift in the circumference and that they were doing business like efficiency experts from the Board of Trade in the city.

The sun did not depend entirely on the sunshine to work in, for it had been told that all of the State of Pennsylvania except small southwestern counties had a record of 90 after sunset on Monday and yesterday. The hope of showers, which Mr. Scarr feared was small, was the only thing optimistic he had on tap for this day.

Three deaths attributed to the heat occurred in Brooklyn. Mrs. Alice Delaney, while working in a chemical factory at Greenpoint, was overcome and died before the arrival of an ambulance surgeon. Annie Allen, found dead in bed by her sister at 84 Fourth street, was a victim of the heat, according to the Brooklyn Hospital surgeon summoned, and heat also killed Emma Brown, an infant, who died in her mother's arms at 100 West 14th street. There were five prostrations in Brooklyn and six in Manhattan requiring hospital attention.

Phenix Rises to 104 Degrees. The hottest place in the country yesterday was Phenix, Ark., which always has a large quantity of mercury in its arsenal. The thermometer there reached 104 in the shade. Even Albany got up to 100; Philadelphia and Washington scored 96. It was mighty pleasant on the Pacific coast, Seattle's ocean breeze blowing the mercury down the tube to 62. California's sea front also had pleasant weather.

When the nocturnal prophet was preparing to come down out of the sky at 11 o'clock last night he said the temperature was 88 and the humidity was 80. The sun had gone up in the hour preceding because of the oppressive blanket of clouds hanging over the city. He added that to-day might be a scorcher.

ST. PAUL TO BE RAISED TO-DAY. Carcened Transport's Wreckers Have Job Nearly Finished.

The task of raising the American liner St. Paul, which carcened at her pier at West Twenty-first street last April and May, is nearly finished. The wreckers have spent three months building a trestle the whole length of which they piled up timbers and other material to support the ship.

The three men sent word yesterday to Victor C. Coxhead, who presided at a meeting called at the Hotel McAlpin last night for the purpose of organizing an international association, informing him that they would not have any connection with it. They consider that the men interested in organizing have adopted an attitude of indifference to the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation and that this attitude is unfair. Their communication was as follows:

"Upon your request, we or our representatives attended a meeting last Friday which we were informed, was called for the purpose of organizing an international association of shipbuilders. Instead it developed into an indignation meeting of a few against the United States Shipping Board."

"We reiterate and appreciate the great work that has been done by Congress in the way of making appropriations for the construction of steel, wood and concrete ships. It was a splendid work of the Shipping Board and of the Emergency Fleet Corporation in pushing forward the construction of the shipbuilding program."

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# WOMAN GAVE CLEW IN INVASION PLOTS

Corresponded With Strensch Over Idea to Lead German Reservists to Canada.